rivers sufficient price as wide as they should be; and the Isthmus of Panama had the appearance of being cut through, anticipating that desirable result by some years; the same remark was equally applicable to the Isthmus of Suez.

Mr. William Hosking.—I am one of the official referees. I refused to let the building be opened until it was strengthened. I pointed out the defects, which were the projecting floors of the galleries; they were not secure enough; they were of defective construction; they were afterwards strengthened.

The defendant (Mr. Wyld) said, all my instructions to the plaintiff had as their basis the first contract with Myers, dated the 5th of March, 1851; and also that the works should not cost 100*l.* more than the amount of that contract, which was 1,888*l.* Myers never informed me the cost would exceed 2,000*l.* He, however, said the corridor would be very expensive. I stipulated that the building was to be given up to the modellers by the 29th of March, and they could not get to work till April. I did not order any plans or drawings. The only drawings I have seen are five. Never saw drawings of the interior of the projected plan; in fact, I did not know, until I saw the particulars of demand in the action, that some of the drawings were made; a few came in on the 29th May. The surface of the model is very much cracked. The rain pours in through the roof. The handrail was obliged to be braced, and all the drains were found to be defective, and stopped.

Thomas Holland, carpenter, gave his opinion that some of the work was defective.

Mr. Horatio Miller considered the plaintiff to be greatly to blame for the delay.

Chester Lansdowne deposed that the accounts were not yet completed between him and Mr. Hunt, the surveyor of Myers. That the galleries caused a feeling of sea sickness, and that the view to be obtained from them was far from satisfactory. In cross-examination, said, I think from my survey that the cost of the building will be about 5,000*l.*

The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff. Damages, 75*l.*, beyond the amount paid into Court, namely, 200*l.* The plaintiff has, therefore, recovered, in the whole, 275*l.* The action was brought for 492*l.*

STUDY OF ART IN ENGLAND.

To advance architecture it is necessary to multiply the critics; for if architects knew that there were chiels among them taking notes, and fully competent to judge of their works, there would be a great stimulus to exertion. Though the minds of the generality of English gentlemen of the present generation are well-informed, there are few of them who can draw a straight line: until lately drawing was not taught at the great public schools, and even now at Harrow, where there are nearly four hundred youths, scions of some of the best families in England, the drawing-master has not more than about forty pupils: at Eton, I believe, the per centage is still lower. No blame is to be attached to the directors of these establishments: the fault lies with the parents, who in an enlightened age are not yet sensible of the value of the accomplishment. It is often pitiable to hear the remarks on works of art hazarded by persons of elevated stations in life. No nation is more prone to travel than the English, yet few of them seem to say,—

> "Quanto mi giovera mostrare altrui
> Le novita vedute, edire io fui:"

if reminiscences are brought back, they are from the print-shop.

When it is suggested to a parent how desirable it is to educate the hand and the eye, the frequent answer is, "My son has no talent for drawing." Of course it is not to be expected that every body's son is to be a Raphael, but many a boy would, in the mechanical part at least, make progress and cultivate his taste if he were allowed to try. T. R. Y.

FIXING BALCONIES.—Two serious accidents having occurred in the neighbourhood of the North-road, Hoxton, one to a painter, the other to a female, in consequence of the falling of balconies, will you do me the favour of calling attention to the subject through your Journal? A few inches of straight iron inserted into the brickwork is altogether insufficient for their security. I can see no really secure method but having arms carried through the walls, and fastened to a plate or bar inside by screw.—J. H.

Books.

A Dictionary of Greek and Roman Geography. By various writers. Edited by WILLIAM SMITH, LL.D., Editor of the Dictionaries of "Greek and Roman Antiquities" and "Biography and Mythology." In Quarterly Parts, of 1 Vol. 8vo. Illustrated with numerous engravings on wood. Part I. Taylor, Walton, and Maberly, Upper Gower-street; and Murray, Albemarle-street. 1st January, 1852.

THE nature of this valuable book is sufficiently explained by its title, and by the dictionaries of "Greek and Roman Antiquities" and of "Greek and Roman Biography and Mythology," to which it will form a companion, written principally by the same contributors. Notwithstanding its title, it will be in reality a Dictionary of Ancient Geography in general, including even scriptural names, and as such cannot but be highly acceptable as a desideratum, from its comprehensiveness as well as its accuracy. The results of the discoveries of modern travellers, as well as of the researches of modern scholars, will be embodied by the editor in this work, which is not merely confined to a barren description of the geography of countries and of the sites of places, but, besides the political history of these, will trace, as far as possible, the history of the more important buildings of the cities, and give an account of their present condition, wherever they still exist, with plans and illustrations; so that, if carried out, as we have no doubt it will be, in all respects, up to the mark of the first part, now issued, such a work specially merits the patronage of the professional and other readers of THE BUILDER. A "Historical Atlas of Ancient Geography," to be issued at the close of the work, will with it complete the series of classical dictionaries, which will form in all a comprehensive and invaluable "Encyclopædia of Classical Antiquity."

Hydraulic Tables, to aid the Calculation of Water and Mill Power, Water Supply, and Drainage of Towns, &c.: with Properties and Strength of Materials, useful Numbers, and Logarithms; also Tide Tables, &c. By Nathaniel BEARDMORE, C.E., F.G.S., &c. Waterlow, Westminster; and Weale, Holborn. 1852.

MR. BEARDMORE'S very useful tables have not only reached a second edition, but have assumed a new and extended form, so as now to constitute a more complete handbook for engineers in matters relating to hydraulics and hydro-dynamics.

One-half of the work consists of remarks on the use of the tables, so that these latter are not only useful in themselves to experienced engineers, but are completely laid open to the tyro in hydraulic engineering. The remarks, however, are neither limited nor intended to be limited to the use of those seeking instruction in this science, but contain a large mass of important local and other facts, and valuable experience. The work also contains several useful charts and maps, and an appendix. Among the tables will be found calculations as to sluices, weirs, arterial drains, circular and egg-shaped culverts, pipes under pressure, friction of bends bridges and pipes, motion and resistance of water and air, value of water power and steam power, weight of pipes, rainfall and flood discharges, gradients, weights and measures, strength of metals, marine surveying, annuities, &c., &c.

The Claims of Science, especially as founded in its Relations to Human Nature. A Lecture delivered in Queen's College, Cork. By George BOOLE, Professor of Mathematics and Dean of the Faculty of Sciences. Taylor, Walton, and Maberly, Upper Gower-street, London. 1851.

THE purpose of this little pamphlet is to endeavour to form an intelligent conception of what is really implied in the pursuit of science, of the spirit which that pursuit demands, and of the ends to which it points. And we are persuaded that, notwithstanding we have passed the Platonic and Aristotelian era of science, and reached—shall we say transcended—the Baconian, many who boast of their acquisitions, and imagine themselves highly scientific, would be none the worse of a good *lecture* on this subject. The great merit of Bacon consisted in his bringing men back to facts as the materials of science; but many have since, in consequence, gone farther, and mistaken the mere investigation or research into facts for science itself. The prevailing error since Bacon's time is to grovel continually amongst mere facts, without rearing on these facts that goodly, well-proportioned, and truthful as beautiful, superstructure, which alone is true science;—just as, before the time of Bacon, the prevailing error was to float continually in the clouds of speculation without establishing or fixing the "baseless fabric of a vision" on those facts on which alone true science can be reared. It is but too commonly imagined that Bacon was a great fact-monger, who maintained that science merely consisted of a body of facts, whereas he regarded these as but the bricks and stones with which the grand superstructure and design of science was to be built: and he even complained of the hardship that he, an architect and a builder in science, was obliged, from the paucity of facts in his time, to collect these himself, like a mere hodman, while he ought to have had the men of facts as his servants, seeking and finding, fetching and collecting, these, the necessary materials, with which to build up science, or, even, as in his case, to exemplify its principles, and to lay its foundations.

False ideas, such as these, of our plodding, useful hodmen and factmongers of modern times, would be corrected, and overweening vanity a little mortified, by a studious perusal of the lecture under notice.

Annals of the Society of Antiquaries of the Rhine Lands (Jahrbücher, &c.). Bonn, 1851. Part XVII.

THE present number contains a chorographic essay, by Professor Ritter, of Bonn, "On the Origin of the three oldest Rhine Cities, Mayence, Bonn, and Cöln." The professor has collected here all the passages of classic writers relating to the origin of these cities, leading to interesting and new results. Dr. Schneider's essay "On the Roman military Road on the left Bank of the Mosel, from Trier to Metz," demonstrates, from autoptic research and numerous ruins, a road *not marked* on the Peutingerian table, which has only that of the right bank. Dr. Overbeck's paper "On two bronze Statuettes," describes and depicts the figure of a Zeus Lykoios, the wolf's-skinned Zeus, a rarity amongst the many types of the Greek chief god. The memoir "On the Representations on Roman Coins during and shortly subsequent to the Introduction of Christianity," exhibits the curious fact, that the open assumption of Christianity by Constantine did not change the polytheistic representations on Roman coins, and that even *ten* years afterwards, Zeus and the Sun-god adorned the reverses of this Emperor's coins, and tangibly Christian emblems did not appear before the foundation of Constantinople.

Architectural Publication Society. Part III. for 1850—51.

THE part just now published contains an article by Mr. Healy on Drying Closets, illustrated with two engraved plates and nine woodcuts; a coloured plate in illustration of "Loggia" (from the Palazzo del Te, Mantua); a plate of circular windows; and the remainder of the list of terms for the Cyclopædia. In the article on Drying Closets the writer has wisely availed himself to a considerable extent of the papers on the subject which appeared in our pages some time ago.

Plain Advice to Landlords and Tenants, including the Law of Distress. A New Edition. London: H. Washbourne.

THIS seems to be a fair abstract of the law on a subject in which most persons are interested, and may be usefully consulted.